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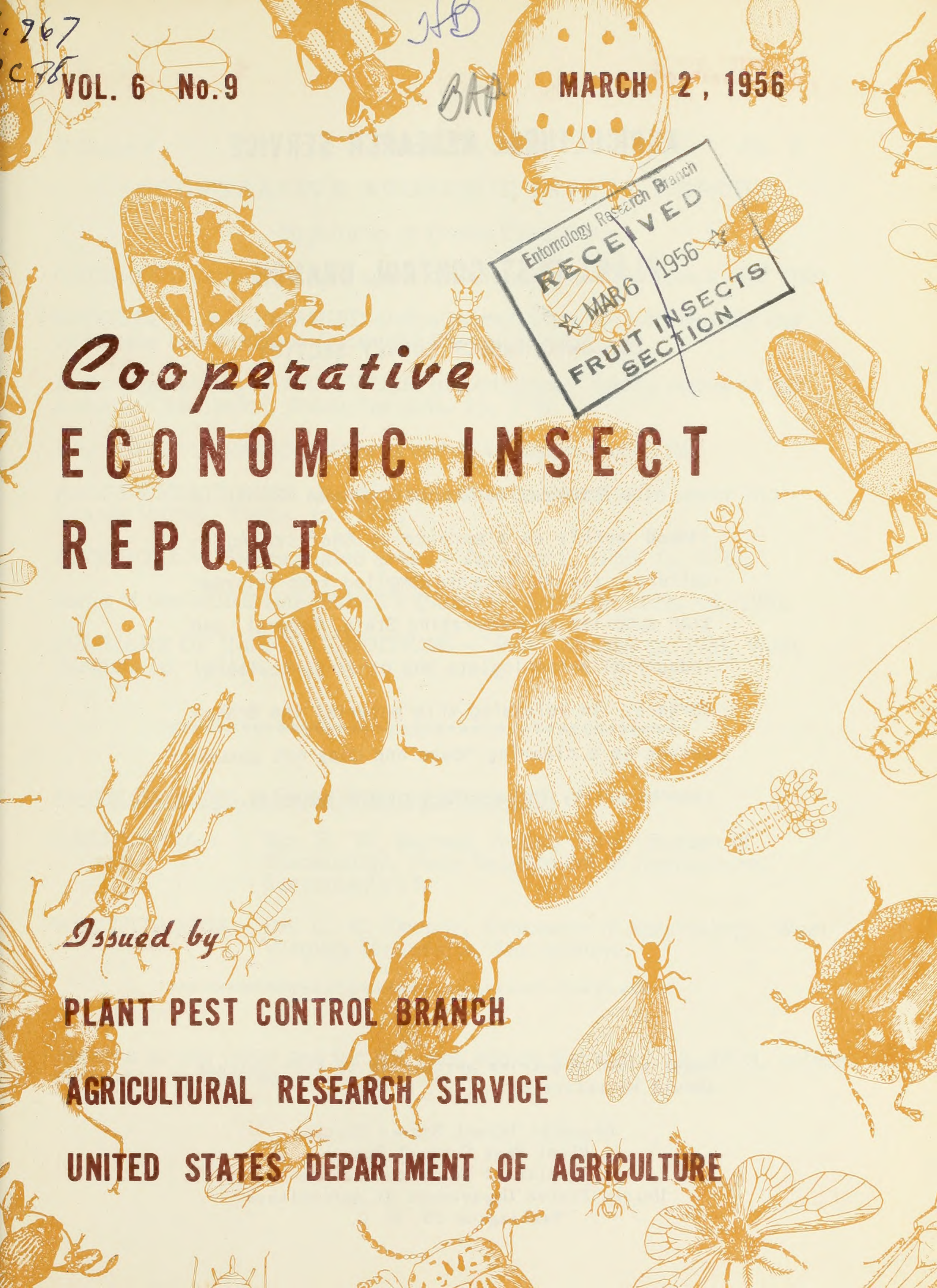

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VOL. 6 No.9 MARCH 2, 1956

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FRUIT INSECTS SECTION

Cooperative ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Issued by

PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH

ECONOMIC INSECT SURVEY SECTION

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Branch serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

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Economic Insect Survey Section
Plant Pest Control Branch
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Volume 6 March 2, 1956 No. 9

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

GREENBUG active in some areas of Oklahoma and Louisiana. (p. 169).

SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID shows increase in southern Nevada and in Brazos and Burleson Counties, Texas. (p. 170).

Light infestations of ARMYWORM in Louisiana. Moths active as far north as Charleston, South Carolina. (p. 170).

PEA APHID infestations widespread in Louisiana. (p. 170).

FALSE CHINCH BUGS abundant in lettuce and turnips in lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas. (p. 172).

PINK BOLLWORM regulated areas - January 1, 1956. (p. 175).

Some of the MORE IMPORTANT INSECT PESTS for 1955. (p. 176).

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONDITIONS - 1955 - Kansas (p. 178), West Virginia (p. 181).

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Recent Revisions in State Clearing Office List

CALIFORNIA - Mr. R. W. Harper, Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento 14.

WEST VIRGINIA - Dr. C. K. Dorsey, Professor of Entomology, West Virginia University, Morgantown.

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Reports in this issue are for the week ending February 24, 1956, unless otherwise designated.

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 27, 1956

Winds dominated the weather picture of the week as increased speed of west to east movement of storms coupled with sharp temperature contrasts increased orographic rainfall on the west Coast, stirred up clouds of dust from the Rockies eastward, set off tornadoes through Illinois and Indiana, and provided the North Atlantic States with a good blow on Saturday. Spring-like weather continued along the Gulf States and East Coast, with fruit trees blooming as far north as Meridian, Miss., whereas snow continued to pile up in the mountains of the far Northwest and near blizzard conditions prevailed in the Dakotas and temperatures as low as -26° were reported in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Heavy rain again is reported from San Francisco northward with Hobergs, Calif., reporting a total of 19.32 inches. Local flooding on the Russian and Eel Rivers and mud slides caused disruption to transportation and power. Higher temperatures and rain caused serious local flooding in portions of the Columbia River Basin in eastern Washington. The Army is blasting ice in the Poulouse River to reduce flood threat. The Rogue and South Umpqua Rivers in Oregon also had local flooding. Elsewhere in the country 1 to 2 inches of precipitation were reported from the States just west of the Appalachians, while gales and freezing drizzle plagued Minnesota and Wisconsin and hail associated with tornadoes and thunderstorms was reported in Illinois and Missouri.

Above normal temperatures persisted along the Gulf Coast, with center of departures of $+9^{\circ}$ in north-central Texas and a ridge of positive departures extending northwesterly to northern Idaho. Greatest below normal temperatures were reported from the Red River Valley of the North (-12°) with below normal temperatures also along the West and East Coasts. The very warm weather along the Gulf Coast has urged the swelling of fruit buds and blossoming at Meridian, Miss., is 2 weeks ahead of the mean date of last freeze. Some concern is shown in Arkansas because of the advanced stage of the swelling buds. Much of the High Plains area is now subject to blowing dust whenever high winds occur as was the case during the past week. The soil is dry and powdery from the Texas Panhandle northward to western South Dakota and moisture is needed to hold the soil in place. Snow continues to accumulate in the mountains of the far Northwest. Little change is reported in the snow cover in New England and the North Central States. Although 1 to 4 inches were reported in Pennsylvania most all of it melted. Tornadoes and associated thunderstorms and hail were reported from Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. Some hail damage was reported in southern St. Louis County, Missouri, and an estimated 2 million dollars damage from tornadoes is reported from St. Clair County in Illinois. Six people were reported killed in the latter locality. In Indiana no lives have been reported lost but considerable personal injury and property damage at Bruceville, Martinsville, Shelbyville, and Cambridge City. High winds across Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and District of Columbia also caused minor property damage, power failures, and felled trees. (Summary Supplied by U. S. Weather Bureau).

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

GREENBUG (*Toxoptera graminum*) - OKLAHOMA - Populations averaged 5.2 per linear foot of row in one barley field in Ottawa County and 0.8 for one field of wheat. Four fields of wheat in Craig County averaged ten per linear foot of row. APHIDS active and feeding were noted in Craig County. (Coppock). LOUISIANA - Light populations infesting small grains in Acadia, Jefferson Davis, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge and St. Landry Parishes. Parasites and predators apparently keeping populations down. (Oliver).

HESSIAN FLY (*Phytophaga destructor*) - GEORGIA - Moderate infestation on wheat in Jefferson County, Feb. 17. (Fortson).

ARMY CUTWORMS - OKLAHOMA - Causing extensive damage to wheat in Greer County with populations averaging 13-16 per square foot. Spraying widespread. (Flora).

GREEN JUNE BEETLE (*Cotinis nitida*) - VIRGINIA - Larval activity light in lawns at Stuarts Draft, Augusta County. (Woodside).

WINTER GRAIN MITE (*Penthaleus major*) - TEXAS - Medium to heavy widespread populations attacking small grain throughout Dallas County. (Milikien). OKLAHOMA - Found in two of three wheat fields in Ottawa County and one of four in Craig County. Populations average 7.4 per linear foot of row in Ottawa and 10.6 in Craig County. (Coppock).

WIREWORMS - UTAH - Considerable area infested south and east of Vernal. (Clement, Knowlton).

TARNISHED PLANT BUG (*Lygus lineolaris*) - VIRGINIA - Adults found in sweepings of a pasture in Montgomery County. (Muka).

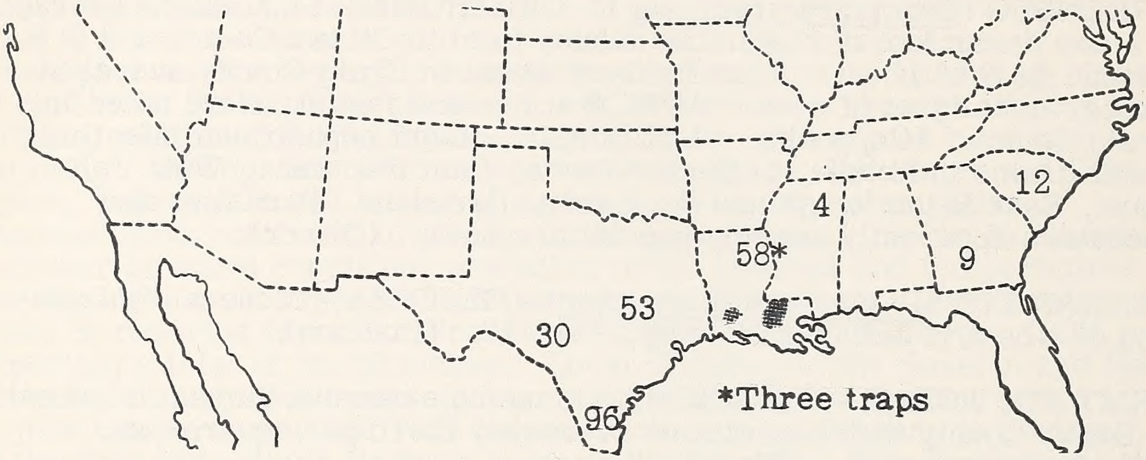
SPRINGTAILS - LOUISIANA - Remain very heavy in forage crops over most of State. (Oliver).

GREEN CLOVERWORM (*Plathypena scabra*) - LOUISIANA - General and widespread in forage crops over much of the State but damage not apparent. (Oliver).

A CLOVER HEAD WEEVIL (*Hypera meles*) - GEORGIA - Found around base of crimson clover plants in Putnam County. (Johnson).

SOUTHERN CORN ROOTWORM (*Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*) - LOUISIANA - Infesting white clover, hairy vetch and burclover and ranging from 3-20 per 100 sweeps in Acadia Parish, 34 per 100 sweeps in Iberville Parish, 3-25 per 100 sweeps in East Baton Rouge Parish and 6-19 per 100 sweeps in East Feliciana Parish. (Oliver).

ARMYWORM (Pseudaletia unipuncta) Situation, February 24, 1956.



▨ Light larval populations. Figures = No. moths trapped.

LOUISIANA - Very light populations of armyworm in oats and barley in East Baton Rouge, Acadia, Iberville, and East Feliciana Parishes. (Oliver).

PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) - LOUISIANA - Infestations general and widespread with common and hairy vetch having heaviest populations. (Oliver).

SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID - NEVADA - Populations in Clark and southern Nye Counties show increase of 200-300 percent over same period of 1954. Winged forms from 0-20 percent with heaviest count in Paradise Valley, south of Las Vegas. Economic populations present in about 50-60 percent of fields, requiring immediate control. Damage to fall plantings estimated at 40 percent of fields destroyed, with some reduction of stand in old established fields. (Gallaway, Feb. 18). UTAH - Populations markedly reduced in some southwestern areas since severe cold weather. (Hughes, Knowlton). TEXAS - Very heavy spotted infestations in Madison County on alfalfa. Control measures being used some fields. (Garrett). Increasing in Brazos River bottomland of Brazos and Burleson Counties and averaging six aphids per terminal. (Randolph).

CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (Hypera punctata) - LOUISIANA - Infesting burclover at 104-150 per 100 sweeps in Iberville Parish, 5-30 per 100 sweeps of spotted burclover and white clover in East Baton Rouge Parish, 12 per 100 sweeps of white clover in Acadia Parish and 3-7 per 100 sweeps of white clover in Jefferson Davis Parish. (Oliver). GEORGIA - Larvae attacking crimson clover in small numbers in Putnam County, Feb. 23. (Johnson).

LESSER CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (Hypera nigrirostris) - GEORGIA - Found in small numbers at base of crimson clover plants in Putnam County, Feb. 23. (Johnson).

CLOVER ROOT CURCULIO (Sitona hispidula) - GEORGIA - Twelve adults found in one-half square foot area in Putnam County, Feb. 23. (Johnson).

VEGETABLE WEEVIL (Listroderes costirostris obliquus) - LOUISIANA - Larvae and adults severely damaging sweetclover in local areas with up to 150 per square yard. (Oliver).

LEAFHOPPERS (Empoasca sp.) - LOUISIANA - Populations in white clover ranging from 1-13 per 100 sweeps in Jefferson Davis Parish and 2-3 per 100 sweeps in Acadia Parish. Populations in burclover from 60 per 100 sweeps in East Baton Rouge Parish to 209 per 100 sweeps in Iberville Parish. Infestations in sweetclover from 15 per 100 sweeps in St. John the Baptist Parish to 125 per 100 sweeps in East Baton Rouge Parish. (Oliver).

A LEGUME MITE (Petrobia apicalis) - LOUISIANA - Occurring in white clover in Tangipahoa and East Baton Rouge Parishes. (Oliver).

FRUIT INSECTS

FULLER ROSE BEETLE (Pantomorus godmani) - GEORGIA - An adult along with an adult Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi was jarred from a peach tree in Fort Valley, Feb. 20. (Snapp).

WHITE PEACH SCALE (Pseudaulacaspis pentagona) - NORTH CAROLINA - Moderate infestation in peach orchard in Tyrell County. (Jones).

PURPLE SCALE (Lepidosaphes beckii) - LOUISIANA - Heavy populations in combination with Metatetranychus citri infesting untreated citrus in Plaquemine Parish. (Oliver).

TRUCK CROP INSECTS

CABBAGE APHID (Brevicoryne brassicae) - LOUISIANA - Lightly infesting one cabbage field in Plaquemine Parish and heavily infesting one field in East Baton Rouge Parish. (Oliver). NORTH CAROLINA - Broccoli in numerous gardens infested in Cumberland and Robeson Counties. About 10 percent parasitized. (Farrier). GEORGIA - Moderately infesting cabbage in Fort Valley, Feb. 21. (Harvey).

CABBAGE LOOPER (Trichoplusia ni) - TEXAS - Populations low at present, but growers treating cabbage fields in lower Rio Grande Valley. (Wene, Deer).

SLUGS AND SNAILS - LOUISIANA - Causing considerable injury to cabbage in Plaquemine Parish. (Oliver).

VEGETABLE WEEVIL (Listroderes costirostris obliquus) - ALABAMA - Causing considerable damage to turnips in Conecuh County. (Lemons). FLORIDA - Larvae infesting turnips at Prosperity Community, Holmes County, Feb. 15 (Russell). GEORGIA - Moderate infestation of larvae on turnips in Jackson County, Feb. 18. (Johnson). Heavily infesting tobacco plant bed in Colquitt County, Feb. 14. (Morgan).

A FALSE CHINCH BUG (Nysius sp.) - TEXAS - Large populations in many lettuce fields and considerable damage occurring to turnip leaves in lower Rio Grande Valley. (Wene, Deer).

CORN EARWORM (Heliothis zea) - TEXAS - Larvae in destructive numbers in lettuce heads in lower Rio Grande Valley. (Wene, Deer).

A CUTWORM (probably Agrotis ypsilon) - ARIZONA - Reported in small numbers on lettuce at Yuma, Feb. 8, but not causing economic damage. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

FLEA BEETLES - TEXAS - Causing considerable injury to young tomato plants in lower Rio Grande Valley. (Wene, Deer).

LESSER CORNSTALK BORER (Elasmopalpus lignosellus) - TEXAS - Up to three larvae per plant feeding on leaves of small tomato plants in lower Rio Grande Valley. An unusual host. (Wene, Deer).

COWPEA CURCULIO (Chalcodermus aeneus) - FLORIDA - Larvae emerging from dry peas in the fields killed by freezes in January. (Genung).

DARKLING BEETLES - TEXAS - Causing considerable damage in many cantaloupe fields of lower Rio Grande Valley. (Wene, Deer).

BLACK CUTWORM (Agrotis ypsilon) - LOUISIANA - Infesting strawberries at one per 10 plants in Tangipahoa Parish. Controls applied in many fields. (Oliver).

SPIDER MITES - LOUISIANA - Infestations of Tetranychus desertorum, T. telarius and Tetranychus sp. requiring control in some fields of strawberries in Tangipahoa Parish. (Oliver).

COTTON INSECTS

Pink Bollworm Situation, February 1-15

Overwinter survival rate showed an increase in the four lower Rio Grande Counties compared with rate of January 31, but less than in 1955. At the close of the period bollworms were found at the rate of 2.29 per 100 bolls of debris inspected with the rate of 5.64 live pink bollworms per acre compared with 2.58 per 100 bolls and 8.6 per acre in 1955. Some decrease was found in San Patricio and Nueces Counties but survival rate is still about the rate of 1955. February 15, the rate was 27.5 larvae per 100 bolls of debris or an average of 173.8 per acre. A heavy increase was found in Bee and Live Oak Counties compared with previous year. Survival rate showed 56.2 per 100 bolls of debris or an average of 636.8 per acre compared with 5.7 and 46.2 for 1955. (Pink Bollworm Cont. Proj.).

FOREST, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREE INSECTS

AN APHID (Cinara tujafilina) - MISSISSIPPI - Severe damage to arborvitae in Lowndes County. (Hammer).

APHIDS - ALABAMA - Infestation of Cinara sp. attacking pine seedlings at State tree nursery in Escambia County. (Lemons).

BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis) - MISSISSIPPI - Eggs hatching on cedar trees in eastern Oktibbeha County. (Hunsucker).

INSECTS AFFECTING MAN AND ANIMALS

MOSQUITOES - LOUISIANA - Populations of Aedes sp. and Anopheles sp. heavy in Plaquemine Parish with an average of ten adults visiting in a one minute period. Lighter populations in Tangipahoa and St. John the Baptist Parishes with 1-3 visits per minute. (Oliver). NORTH CAROLINA - Anopheles punctipennis biting man in Wake County and in coastal areas. First report of season. (Jones).

CATTLE GRUBS - UTAH - Appeared in backs of cattle in December but are not heavily infested in Weber County. (Burningham). OKLAHOMA - Counts in southern Osage County on 40 yearling steers averaged 2.5 per animal. Counts on 30 cows were 1.8 per animal. (Howell). MISSISSIPPI - Approximately 11 larvae of Hypoderma lineatum per animal in a survey of cattle. (Neel).

HOUSE FLIES - ARIZONA - Flies, mainly Musca domestica population indices of two small towns in Maricopa and Pinal Counties average of five highest grill counts in nine blocks for week of February 19-25: 13.6. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

CATTLE LICE - UTAH - Controlled on about one-third of cattle in Juab County during a warm spell in January. (Burtenshaw, Knowlton). About normal in numbers in Iron County, without much recent control. (Sjoblom). Generally very abundant on unsprayed cattle in Kane County. About 50 percent of cattle have been treated during fall and winter. (Rose, Knowlton). Cattle only moderately infested in Weber County. (Burningham, Knowlton).

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

HONEY BEE (*Apis mellifera*) - OKLAHOMA - Began storing first pollen in north central area, Feb. 19-25. (Bieberdorf).

STORED PRODUCT INSECTS

POTATO TUBERWORM (*Gnorimoschema operculella*) - DELAWARE - Damage reported from Harbeson, February 16. (Stearns).

MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

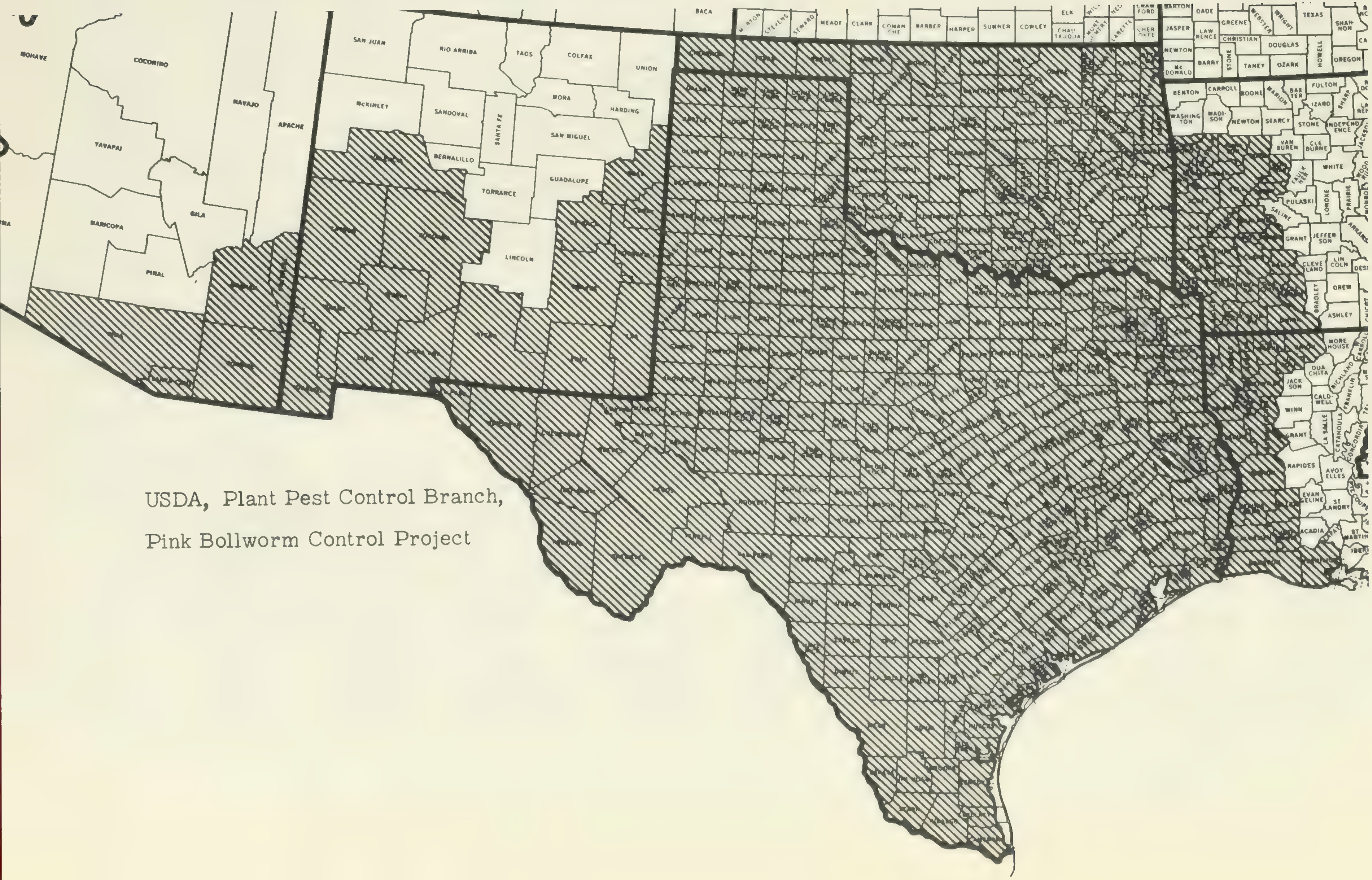
BOXELDER BUG (*Leptocoris trivittatus*) - VIRGINIA - Emerging from hibernation in Buckingham County (Morris, Ellis) and in Montgomery County (Rowell).

SALT-MARCH CATERPILLAR (*Estigmene acrea*) - FLORIDA - Adult collected at light trap at Gainesville, Alachua County. (Det. L. A. Hetrick). (Denmark).

Light Trap Collections:

TEXAS (College Station, 2/18-24/56): *Pseudaletia unipuncta*, 53; *Prodenia ornithogalli*, 111; *Peridroma margaritosa*, 9; *Agrotis ypsilon*, 4; *Feltia subterranea*, 12; *Heliothis zea*, 1; *Agrotis malefida*, 13. (Weslaco, 2/1-15/56): *P. unipuncta*, 96; *P. ornithogalli*, 122; *P. margaritosa*, 34; *Laphygma frugiperda*, 3; *A. ypsilon*, 49; *F. subterranea*, 468; *A. malefida*, 150; *Estigmene acrea*, 118; *Heliothis zea*, 67. (Winter Haven, 2/1-15/56): *P. unipuncta*, 30; *P. ornithogalli*, 52; *P. margaritosa*, 15; *A. ypsilon*, 1; *F. subterranea*, 17; *A. malefida*, 96; *H. zea*, 8. LOUISIANA (Baton Rouge, 2/18-24/56): *A. ypsilon*, 5; *F. subterranea*, 72; *P. ornithogalli*, 4; *P. unipuncta*, 7. (Tallulah, 2/7-24/56, three traps): *A. malefida*, 5; *A. ypsilon*, 42; *F. subterranea*, 14; *P. margaritosa*, 25; *P. ornithogalli*, 57; *P. unipuncta*, 58; *Euetheola rugiceps*, 1. MISSISSIPPI (State College, 2/18-24/56): *P. unipuncta*, 4; *P. ornithogalli*, 1; *P. margaritosa*, 1. ALABAMA (Auburn, 2/19-25/56): *Laphygma frugiperda*, 1. FLORIDA (Gainesville, 1/11-2/9/56): A. *ypsilon*, 1; *F. subterranea*, 2; *Prodenia* sp., 1. (Homestead, 1/12-2/11/56): *E. acrea*, 1; *Prodenia* sp., 3. (Sanford, 1/6/56): *F. subterranea*, 1. (Monticello, 1/4-31/56): *F. subterranea*, 15. GEORGIA (Tift County, 2/11-17/56): *P. unipuncta*, 9; *F. subterranea*, 19; *A. malefida*, 7; *A. ypsilon*, 2; *P. ornithogalli*, 6; (Spalding County, 2/11-17/56): *P. ornithogalli*, 1. SOUTH CAROLINA (Charleston, 2/6-12/56): *P. unipuncta*, 12; *P. ornithogalli*, 1; *F. subterranea*, 37; *A. ypsilon*, 23; *A. malefida*, 3; P. *margaritosa*, 1.

PINK BOLLWORM
REGULATED AREAS JANUARY 1, 1956



USDA, Plant Pest Control Branch,

Pink Bollworm Control Project

SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT INSECT PESTS FOR 1955

ALA.	Corn earworm	Boll weevil	House fly	European corn borer	Cattle lice	Cutworms	Rice weevil	Termites	Horn fly	Fall armyworm
ARIZ.	Bollworms	Spotted alfalfa aphid	Lygus bugs	Salt-marsh caterpillar	Leaf rollers (P. stultana)	Cabbage looper	Leaf miners	Thrips on cotton	Beet armyworm	Spider mites
COLO.	Potato psyllid	Codling moth	Sugar-beet root maggot	Aphids	Heliothis sp.	Rangeland grasshoppers	Mexican bean beetle	Two-spotted mite	Six-spotted leafhopper	Beet leafhopper
CONN.	Mites	Scales (Lecanium sp.)	Apple maggot	Codling moth	Black vine weevil	Corn earworm	Cabbage looper	Gypsy moth	Cabbageworm	Elm leaf beetle
DEL.	Corn earworm	Alfalfa weevil	Termites	European corn borer	Pea aphid	Cabbage looper	Dull sap beetle	Colorado potato beetle	Salt-marsh mosquito	House fly
IDA.	Lygus bugs	Colorado potato beetle	Mites	Alfalfa weevil	Bark beetles	Cutworms	Wireworms	Termites	English grain aphid	Cattle lice
ILL.	European corn borer	House flies	Wireworms	Grasshoppers	Cutworms	Codling moth	Stable flies	Rice weevil	Termites	Chinch bugs
KANS.	Grasshoppers	Corn earworm	Chinch bugs	Spotted alfalfa aphid	False wireworms	Stored grain insects	Biting flies	Brown wheat mite	Termites	Corn leaf aphid
KY.	Grasshoppers	Termites	Mites	Armyworm	Tobacco hornworm	Corn earworm	Green June beetle	Cattle grubs	Aphids	Leafhoppers
LA.	Boll weevil	Bollworm	Sugarcane borer	Termites (R. flavipes)	Rice weevil	Sweetpotato weevil	Fall armyworm	Cutworms	Mosquitoes	Aphids
ME.	Apple grain aphid	Apple maggot	Balsam woolly aphid	Codling moth	Corn earworm	English grain aphid	Gypsy moth	Seed-corn maggot	Spruce budworm	Wheat wireworm
MD.	Corn earworm	European corn borer	Alfalfa weevil	Pea aphid	Flea beetles	Cutworms	Mexican bean beetle	Cattle grub	Codling moth	Mosquitoes
MASS.	Two-spotted mites	Mosquitoes	House flies	Corn earworms	Cabbageworms	Cabbage looper	Termites	Apple maggot	Japanese beetle	Earwigs
MINN.	Grasshoppers	European corn borer	Livestock flies	Mosquitoes	Potato leafhopper	House fly	Pea aphid	Corn earworm	Jack pine & spruce budworms	Codling moth
MISS.	Boll weevil	Corn earworm, Bollwm.	Armyworm	Sugarcane beetle	Chinch bug	Vegetable weevil	Fall armyworm	Yellow-striped armyworm	Black cutworm	Subterranean termites
MONT.	Grasshoppers	Alfalfa weevil	Wireworms	Wheat stem sawfly	Cutworms	Spruce budworm	Cattle grubs	Corn leaf aphid	White grubs	Lygus bugs
NEV.	Grasshoppers & Mormon ckt.	Alfalfa weevil	Spotted alfalfa aphid	Corn earworm	Onion thrips	Elm leaf beetle	Harvester ant	Cattle grubs	Flies (house & stable)	Lice (cattle & hog)
N. H.	Corn earworm	Plum curculio	Fruit mites	Elm leaf beetle	European corn borer	Cabbage looper	Apple maggot	Black carpet beetle	Northern feather mite	Mosquitoes
N. J.	Two-spotted spider mite	Meadow spittlebug	Pea aphid	Corn earworm	Codling moth	Plum curculio	E. field wireworm	Cabbage looper	European red mite	East. subterranean termite
N. DAK.	Wheat stem sawfly	Corn leaf aphid	Mosquitoes	Stable and horn flies	Wireworms	Grasshoppers	Cattle grubs	Cattle lice	Potato insects	European corn borer
OHIO	Meadow spittlebug	European corn borer	Clover root borer	Potato leafhopper	Flies	Termites	Grasshoppers	Corn earworm	Granary weevils	Codling moth
OKLA.	Common cattle grub	Heliothis sp.	Horn flies	Grasshoppers	Spotted alfalfa aphid	House fly	Screwworm	Stored grain weevils	Termites	Southwestern corn borer
OREG.	Aphids	Cherry fruit fly	Codling moth	Douglas-fir beetle	Grasshoppers	Mites	Root weevils	Pear psylla	Symphylids	Spruce budworm

Some of the More Important Insect Pests for 1955 (Continued)

R. I.	Japanese beetle	Asiatic garden beetle	Aphids	Potato flea beetle	Apple maggot	Corn earworm	European earwig	European corn borer	Termites (R. flavipes)	Sm. E. elm bark beetle
S. DAK.	European corn borer	Grasshoppers	Cutworms	Leafhoppers	Flies(horn, house & stable)	Sweetclover weevil	Wireworms	Cattle lice	Cattle grubs	Stored grain pests
TENN.	Armyworms	Cutworms	Boll weevil	Sugarcane beetle	Corn earworm	Sorghum webworm	Tobacco budworm	Stored grain insects	Horn fly	House fly
TEX.	Boll weevil	Bollworms	Grasshoppers	Plant bugs	Rice weevil	Thrips	Cutworms	Armyworms	Cattle grubs	Aphids, pink bollworm
UTAH	Grasshoppers	Spotted alfalfa aphid	Lygus bugs	Beet leafhopper	Clover mite	Alfalfa weevil	Corn leaf aphid	Stored grain insects	Livestock flies	Mosquitoes
VA.	Corn earworm	House fly	Rice weevil	Angoumois grain moth	Codling moth	Alfalfa weevil	Plum curculio	Mexican bean beetle	Spotted cucumber beetle	Japanese beetle
WASH.	Cutworms	Wireworms	Brachyrhinus weevils	Spider mites	Aphids	Garden symphylid	Slugs	Grasshoppers	Root maggots	Stored grain insects
WISC.	Grasshoppers	Forest tent caterpillar	European corn borer	Potato leafhopper	Pea aphid	Dairy flies & mosquitoes	Apple maggot	Stored grain pests	Plant bugs	Fabric insects

In the request for lists of the more important insects for 1955, an inquiry was made as to whether future compilations should include one or more categories. The general opinion of the replies indicated that a list divided into "Crop and Forest Insects" and "Man and Animal and Household Insects" would be preferable over the single list. Future lists will be requested on the basis of the two categories. Some of the States chose to report multiple groups for 1955. These lists follow:

NEB. Crops	Grasshoppers	European corn borer	W. army cutworm	Spotted alfalfa aphid	Corn rootworms	Pale western cutworm	Potato leafhopper	Potato psyllid	Corn earworm	Wheat head armyworm
M. & A. and Hsld.	Cattle grubs	Cattle lice	Termites	Stable fly	Horn fly	Mosquitoes	House fly	Cockroaches	Clover mites	Dermestids
N. MEX. Crops	Grasshoppers	Aphids	Spruce budworm	Heliothis zea	Codling moth	Mites	Lygus bugs	Leafhoppers	Stink bugs	False chinch bugs
M. & A.	Horn flies	Cattle grubs	Lice	Screw-worms	House flies	Mosquitoes	Boxelder bugs	Cockroaches	Mites	Blood sucking bugs
N. C. Crops	Boll weevil	So. corn rootworm	Armyworm	Heliothis zea	Tobacco hornworm	Mexican bean beetle	Rice weevil	Southern pine beetle	Tobacco wireworm	M. communis wireworms
M. & A. and Hsld.	House fly	Termite (R. flavipes)	Salt-marsh mosquito	German cockroach	Chicken mite	Chigger	Stable fly	Cat flea	Horn fly	Brown-banded roach
S. C. Crops	Boll weevil	Corn earworm	Flea beetles	Rice weevil	Termites	Aphids	Hornworms	Cutworms	Peach tree borer	Bark beetles
M. & A.	House fly	Horn fly	Lice	Mites	Mosquitoes	Eye gnats				
VT. Crops	Aphids	Meadow spittlebug	Seed-corn maggot	Codling moth	Mites	Clover root borer				
M. & A.	House fly	Mosquitoes	Horn fly	Stable fly	Cattle lice	Chicken lice				
Forest & Ornamen.	Birch leaf miner	Gypsy moth	Aphids	Mites	Elm leaf beetle	Elm spanworm	White pine weevil	Pine spittlebug	Maple leaf cutter	Satin moth
WYO. Crops	Range grasshoppers	Alfalfa weevil	Beet webworm	Corn leaf aphid	Mormon cricket	Potato psyllid	Tuber flea beetle	Mexican bean beetle	Greenbug	Tarnished plant bug
M. & A.	Horn fly	Sheep ked	Cattle lice	Cattle grubs						

These lists were submitted by the State Clearing Offices after discussion and consultation with various entomologists.

(Cooperative Economic Insect Report
Vol. 6, No. 9, March 2, 1956)

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONDITIONS - 1955

KANSAS

Reported by D. L. Matthew and D. E. Gates

Cereal and Forage Insects

SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID was found for the first time on alfalfa in Kansas during the first week of April, 1955, in Sumner and Meade Counties. By the last of June, these aphids were found in nearly all counties of the southern half of the State, and were later found over the whole State. Economic damage occurred primarily in central, south central, and southwestern counties. Freezing temperatures of December greatly reduced aphid populations. YELLOW CLOVER APHID (Pterocallidium trifolii) was found on red clover in non-economic numbers in ten northeastern counties. A SWEETCLOVER APHID (Myzocallidium riehmi) infestation was non-economic and was found throughout the State wherever sweetclover was grown. PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi) was much lighter than in 1954. Infestations in 1955 began in noticeable numbers in alfalfa fields of southeastern counties the first week of April and continued abnormally long, until early summer. GARDEN WEBWORM (Loxostege similalis) developed to destructive numbers in a few fields of southeastern counties but populations were lower and less widespread than in 1954. TARNISHED PLANT BUG (Lygus lineolaris) and RAPID PLANT BUG (Adelphocoris rapidus) were common in most alfalfa fields throughout the State. Light infestations of ALFALFA PLANT BUG (Adelphocoris lineolatus) were found in most alfalfa fields of northern and northeast areas. ARMY CUTWORM (Chorizagrotis auxiliaris) was less abundant in 1955 than the previous year. Heaviest infestations occurred in alfalfa in fields of central and north central areas.

ARMYWORM (Pseudaletia unipuncta) did not present the serious outbreak in 1955 that had occurred the previous year. Crop losses in 1955, mostly in east central and southeastern counties were estimated at $172, 000 or about one-tenth that of 1954. CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus) infestations were more prevalent in 1955 than in the two previous years. Weather favorable for chinch bug activity plus increased acreages of sorghums and winter barley were largely responsible. The 1955 outbreak was more widespread and of greater intensity than had been expected. Greatest losses came from reduced stands of sorghums and from decreased yields of both corn and grain sorghums. Heaviest infestations were found in central and east central counties. Chinch bug caused an estimated $2, 000, 000 loss during 1955. GRASSHOPPER (Melanoplus differentialis, M. bivittatus, M. mexicanus, and M. femur-rubrum) populations developed much as predicted by the 1954 adult and egg pod surveys. Although spring nymph counts were high in the eastern third of the State, ultimate damage was less than expected. Infestations were heavier and more widespread than expected in central and western counties where moderate to severe damage occurred. Some spraying just before wheat harvest was necessary in western Kansas to prevent chewing-off of the ripening heads. Threatening to severe populations of range-feeding grasshoppers caused damage to several thousand acres of rangeland in the southern tier of southwestern counties. Fall corn borer survey showed very few SOUTHWESTERN CORN BORER (*Zeadiatraea grandiosella*) in the northern half of the State. During the spring, high winter mortality occurred in central, north central, and east central counties. Highest populations were found in south central areas of the State. No new distribution was recorded in Kansas during 1955. First seasonal flights of CORN EARWORM (*Heliothis zea*) moths were recorded in mid-May, 1955, and a general statewide infestation was in progress by late June. Infestations were not as heavy as in 1954 and damage was much less severe. Little destruction of sorghum heads was observed. Heaviest infestations were found in corn fields of central, northeast, and east central counties. CORN ROOTWORMS (*Diabrotica* spp.) were considerably lower than the two previous years and were considered of little economic importance. During early summer, moderate to severe infestations of CORN LEAF APHID (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*) were prevalent in milo fields in central and southwestern counties. Populations remained unchanged on field corn in northeastern corn belt counties of the State. GREENBUG (*Toxoptera graminum*) was not of economic importance during 1955. ENGLISH GRAIN APHID (*Macrosiphum granarium*) was light with only a slight buildup in a few fields of wheat in east central area. HESSIAN FLY (*Phytophaga destructor*) continued at non-economic levels.

FALL ARMYWORM (*Laphygma frugiperda*) appeared in most areas of the eastern half of the State by mid-July. Light to moderate infestations were present and caused feeding damage and corn ear-drop in localized areas of northeastern counties. Statewide loss was less severe than in 1954. BILLBUGS (*Calendra* spp.) were again destructive to corn planted in reclaimed river bottom land along the Missouri River in Doniphan and Wyandotte Counties. WHITE GRUBS (*Cyclocephala immaculata* and *Phyllophaga* spp.) were not a statewide problem. FALSE WIREWORMS (*Eleodes* spp.) have begun to build up over the western half of the State. With continued drought, they are expected to increase and may offer a major threat to milo and wheat in coming years. WHEAT CURL MITE (*Aceria tulipae*) populations were much lower than in 1954. Light to severe infestations of BROWN WHEAT MITE (*Petrobia latens*) caused apparent damage to wheat grown in south central and southwestern counties. WINTER GRAIN MITE (*Penthaleus major*) occurred in light to severe numbers in localized areas in southeastern Kansas. Damage occurred to wheat in Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee, Neosho, Wilson, and Crawford Counties. EUROPEAN CORN BORER (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) populations averaged about the same as 1954; however, fewer overwintering larvae were found during the fall survey. Actual crop loss from borer activity was less than that of 1954. Heaviest populations were found in Doniphan and Atchison Counties in the northeastern corner of the State. Infestations continue in the Kansas River Valley and in northeastern corn belt counties. WHEAT HEAD ARMYWORM (*Faronta diffusa*) appeared in economic numbers for the first time in several years. Larval feeding activity reduced wheat yields in several areas in central, south central, and southwestern counties. (Injury described under Stored Grain Insects).

Truck Crop Insects

BEET LEAFHOPPER (Circulifer tenellus) was of little economic importance to beet crops of southwestern area.

Shade Tree and Ornamental Tree Insects

SMALLER EUROPEAN ELM BARK BEETLE (Scolytus multistriatus) was found in greater abundance in eastern Kansas than in previous years. Distribution now extends as far west as Norton County, northern tier of counties, and Pawnee County, and south central area. BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis) increased in northeast Kansas over previous years. APHIDS (various species) were extremely numerous on shade trees throughout the State. Light to heavy infestations of GREEN-STRIPED MAPLEWORM (Anisota rubicunda) was common on soft maples in localized areas of east central and northeast Kansas. GRASSHOPPERS (several species) and TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE (Tetranychus telarius) continued to be the most destructive species in nurseries. EUROPEAN ELM SCALE (Gossyparia spuria) was prevalent in several areas of the western half of the State. Heaviest and most difficult infestations to control were reported from northwest, west central, and southwest counties. A slight buildup of a juniper MEALY BUG (Pseudococcus juniperi) was reported in localized areas of southeast Kansas. Light to medium infestations of SPRING CANKERWORM (Paleacrita vernata) were found in localized areas in Allen, Lyon, and Sedgwick Counties.

Stored Grain Insects

In 1955, as in 1954, DERMESTIDS were abundant in grain stored on farms and in elevators. The species appeared to be chiefly Trogoderma boron and T. versicolor. Infestations of dermestids were particularly abundant in those parts of the State where the moisture content of the grain was low. GRANARY and RICE WEEVILS (Sitophilus granarius and S. oryza) were plentiful in the southeastern part of the State where grain moisture was high. LESSER GRAIN BORER (Rhyzopertha dominica) was more prevalent in the drier wheat. CADELLE, FLAT GRAIN BEETLE, FLOUR BEETLES, and SAW-TOOTHED GRAIN BEETLE were generally present, but not above average in numbers. INDIAN-MEAL MOTH populations in surface grain continued high. At harvest time, much grain coming from the field appeared to have been infested by grain-infesting insects. Kernels had been gnawed and there were many holes superficially resembling weevil emergence holes. Many grain handlers believed this resulted from field infestations of weevils; however, the damage was caused by small WHEAT HEAD ARMYWORM larvae which attacked the kernels in the milk stage. KHAPRA BEETLE (Trogoderma granarium) has not been found in Kansas.

Insects Affecting Man and Animal

By January, 1955, CATTLE GRUBS (Hypoderma spp.) were easily found in the backs of most cattle throughout the State. Some counties reported the heaviest infestation in several years. HORSE FLY (Tabanus spp.) populations remained comparatively low during 1955 and showed no increase over the previous year. CATTLE LICE (various species), while abundant in a few counties, showed no appreciable increase over previous years. HORN FLY (Siphona irritans) and STABLE FLY (Stomoxys calcitrans) were more numerous than the preceeding year while HOUSE FLY (Musca domestica) remained about the same.

Household Insects

CRICKETS (Acheta spp.), BOXELDER BUG (Leptocoris trivittatus), and CLOVER MITE (Bryobia praetiosa) were the most commonly-reported household pests. CICADA KILLER (Sphecius speciosus) was numerous in towns of central Kansas. Many complaints were received on this insect. BLACK WIDOW SPIDER was more numerous than in 1954.

Light Traps

Five insect light traps (black light bulbs) were installed in various localities in June, 1955, to determine moth flights as part of the state-federal cooperative insect study for the possible prediction of insect outbreaks. Traps were located in Finney, Ellis, Riley, Douglas, and Doniphan Counties.

COOPERATORS: The following entomologists made contributions during the reporting season: R. E. Beer, J. E. Brady, C. C. Burkhardt, L. A. Calkins, L. J. DePew, E. L. Eshbaugh, D. E. Gates, T. L. Harvey, H. Knutson, E. T. Jones, P. H. Marvin, R. H. Painter, W. H. Somsen, and D. A. Wilbur.

SUMMARY OF INSECT CONDITIONS - 1955

WEST VIRGINIA

Reported by: C. K. Dorsey
H. L. Hansen

Cereal and Forage Insects

MEADOW SPITTLEBUG (Philaenus leucophthalmus) occurred in moderate abundance throughout the State. Adult survey in the fall indicated spring populations will be heaviest in the northern third of the State. ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica) distribution was restricted to the eastern panhandle area with some locally damaging populations present in Jefferson County. It was also observed in Berkeley, Mineral and Hardy Counties. CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (Hypera punctata) caused minor feeding injury in most areas. Hypera meles was also present but not of apparent importance. LESSER CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL (Hypera nigrirostris) populations were low but widespread. CLOVER ROOT CURCULIO (Sitona hispidula) was present in every area of the State with destructive larval feeding in localized sites. CLOVER ROOT BORER (Hylastinus obscurus) was most abundant in the counties of the northern panhandle. IMBRICATED SNOUT BEETLE (Epicaerus imbricatus) was occasionally found in legume fields in the vicinity of apple orchards. PEA APHID (*Macrosiphum pisi*) became abundant in May in the eastern panhandle area. The YELLOW CLOVER APHID (*Pterocallidium trifolii*) was present on red clover throughout the season in most areas. Only small populations were found. BLISTER BEETLE populations in alfalfa were generally low. No serious outbreaks of any LEPIDOPTERA occurred on alfalfa or clover during the year. LEAFHOPPER populations became high in the late summer. Their effects were most noticeable along the river on the western border of the State. CLOVER SEED CHALCID (*Bruchophagus gibbus*) was found in every area of the State with the northern area receiving moderate red clover seed losses. JAPANESE BEETLE (*Popillia japonica*) damage to corn silks and ears was most severe in the Phillipi area of Barbour County. CORN EARWORM (*Heliothis zea*) populations were low in most areas. EUROPEAN CORN BORER (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) populations increased over those of the preceeding year. Heaviest injury was observed in the northern part of the State.

Fruit Insects

EUROPEAN RED MITE (*Metatetranychus ulmi*) over-all seasonal damage was moderate, but red mite populations persisted through the season from May to October. *Tetranychus* mites were absent. A LEAF MINER (*Callisto geminatella*) early seasonal infestations were numerous and heavy. Late generation miners were negligible in numbers. RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER (*Argyrotaenia velutinana*) caused substantial injury to apples from the late season generation of larvae that occurred through September. CODLING MOTH (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) injury percentages to apples going through local processing plants averaged about 1.3 percent according to figures from processors. This figure is less than one-half the amount of injury from codling moth seen at the close of the 1954 season. Many growers, however, believe that codling moth control was more difficult than in 1954. APPLE MAGGOT (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) has been known to exist in the area for a number of years, but has caused little or no commercial damage until rather recently. In 1955, the infestations were localized and apparently more severe on the earlier varieties. Over-all injury to apples from the orchard-infesting APHIDS was considerable. The damage was primarily from the ROSY APPLE APHID (*Anuraphis roseus*) and from APPLE APHID (*Aphis pomi*). PLUM CURCULIO (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) damage was comparatively light on both apples and peaches.

Truck Crop Insects

SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE (*Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*) and STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE (*Acalymma vittata*) infestations were moderate to light. POTATO FLEA BEETLE (*Epitrix cucumeris*) numbers were moderate to heavy on potatoes and tomatoes. COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) was present in light infestations. Light to moderate numbers of MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (*Epilachna varivestis*) were present with some heavy infestations in scattered localities. IMPORTED CABBAGEWORM (*Pieris rapae*) was moderate to heavy. CABBAGE LOOPER (*Trichoplusia ni*) was present in moderate numbers. Light infestations of CABBAGE APHID (*Brevicoryne brassicae*) occurred in limited distribution. POTATO LEAFHOPPER (*Empoasca fabae*) infestations were light in general. CORN EARWORM and EUROPEAN CORN BORER occurred in light to moderate populations, heavy in some localities. GARDEN SLUGS caused some damage in several areas.

Small Fruit Insects

MEADOW SPITTLEBUG infestations on strawberry were light. A STRAWBERRY FLEA BEETLE (*Altica* sp.) was present on strawberry foliage and numerous on grape, causing some damage. Light to moderate infestations of ROSE CHAFER (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*) were present on strawberry, grape and red raspberry. Moderate infestations of GRAPE FLEA BEETLE (*Altica chalybea*) caused damage to grapes. TWO-SPOTTED SPIDER MITE (*Tetranychus telarius*) infestations on strawberry were light. GRAPE COLASPIS (*Colaspis* sp.) adults caused some damage to grape and red raspberry foliage. FLOWER THRIPS (*Frankliniella tritici*) populations were moderate to heavy on red raspberry fruit in certain localities. RASPBERRY CANE BORER (*Oberea bimaculata*) infestations were light to moderate in scattered localities and caused some damage. A GRAPE LEAFHOPPER (*Erythroneura* sp.) was scarce on grape generally. JAPANESE BEETLE (*Popillia japonica*) infestations were light to moderate and caused damage to grape foliage. BUMBLE FLOWER BEETLE (*Euphoria inda*) was observed in small numbers on grapes. Light infestations of STRAWBERRY APHID (*Pentatrichopus fragaefolii*) were present in scattered localities on strawberries.

Ornamental Insects

BAGWORM (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*) populations in general were light. JAPANESE BEETLE caused light to moderate damage to rose plants in limited localities. In general, adult beetles were most abundant in northcentral and northwestern areas. New infestations were found in Calhoun, Gilmer, Roane and Lewis Counties. Heavy infestations were present in the northern part of Upshur and the southern part of Barbour Counties. Light infestations of RHODODENDRON LACE BUG (*Stephanitis rhododendri*) and SYCAMORE LACE BUG (*Corythucha ciliata*) were present and caused some damage. An ant (as yet undetermined) fed on the cambium of yew, in one locality, and caused the limbs distad of the feeding site to die. The ROSE APHID (*Macrosiphum rosae*) was present in light to moderate infestations in early spring on roses. SPRING CANKERWORM (*Paleacrita vernata*) and FALL CANKERWORM (*Alsophila pometaria*) caused some damage to foliage of shade trees in various regions of the State, but the fall cankerworm was the more serious pest this year. The JUNIPER WEBWORM (*Dichomeris marginella*) was abundant in some areas.

Forest Tree Insects

There was an epidemic of defoliating caterpillars during June and July in approximately 33 percent of the counties in the State. The outbreaks were somewhat localized with the exception of one which extended for about 25 miles along a mountain ridge; this infestation varied in width from 1/4 to 3/4 mile. The limits of this particular area could be determined from a distance of two miles. GROUND BEETLES (Calosoma scrutator and C. calidum) adults and larvae were present in great numbers feeding on the caterpillars and pupae. SCORPION FLIES (Panorpa sp.) were numerous and predaceous pentatomids were observed to feed on caterpillars. Hymenopterous and dipterous parasites were observed and parasitic nematodes emerged from caterpillars placed in rearing containers. The greatest damage, in general, occurred in Barbour, Preston, Fayette, Nicholas, Greenbrier and Raleigh Counties where defoliation ranged from 75 to 100 percent in the host plants. The FALL CANKERWORM (Alsophila pometaria) caused the most damage with another geometrid (Phigalia titea) feeding almost as heavily. There were two additional geometrids (Abbottana clemataria) and (Ectropis crepuscularia) and two unidentified species feeding on broad-leafed trees. The LINDEN LOOPER (Erannis tiliaria) fed upon basswood, but a notodontid (Ellida caniplaga) was present in greater numbers and caused more damage to this host. The geometrids fed quite generally on hard maple, azalea, huckleberry, oaks, sourwood, red maple, sassafras, mountain laurel, white ash, gum, black cherry, dogwood, blackberry and various shrubs. In Greenbrier and Fayette Counties some of the areas suffering defoliation in 1955 had been defoliated to a lesser degree in 1954. In 1955, in one 200-acre forest area hundreds of young oaks died. A SPHINX MOTH (Deidamia inscriptum) was present in numbers sufficient to defoliate wild grape in widely scattered areas in the State. A GREEN FRUITWORM (Lithophane sp.) was present in several of the infested areas feeding on a variety of broad-leafed woody plants. An outbreak of FRUITWORMS (Grapholitha sp.) in Kanawha County in the vicinity of Charleston defoliated oak, hickory, redbud, rhododendron, azalea, mountain laurel, dogwood, mulberry, boxelder, Althea, elm, ash, Forsythia and beech. Some similar damage by this species also occurred in Randolph County near Elkins.

Several infestations of NANTUCKET PINE MOTH (Rhyacionia frustrana) were reported as causing damage in Cabell and Nicholas Counties to Scotch and red pine plantations. EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH (Rhyacionia buoliana) infestations caused damage in Ohio and Monongalia Counties. The EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR (Malacosoma americanum) and the FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR (M. disstria) were prevalent in the State in 1955 and populations were heavy in seven counties causing considerable damage. The ELM LEAF BEETLE (Galerucella xanthomelaena) severely defoliated elms in scattered areas in the State. ASIATIC OAK WEEVIL (Cyrtepistomus castaneus) was present and active again in the vicinity of Charleston, Kanawha County. BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis) infestations were light on forest trees, generally. Black locusts suffered severely in many areas from attacks by LOCUST LEAF MINER (Chalepus dorsalis).

Insects Affecting Man and Animals

CATTLE GRUBS (Hypoderma spp.) were reported by livestock producers as the most troublesome pest during the year. HOUSE FLY (Musca domestica) abundance was normal in most areas of the State. An outbreak of A BITING GNAT occurred in the Fayette-Raleigh County areas in June. It caused serious annoyance to people in the evenings. MOSQUITO populations in general were extremely light.

Stored Products Pests

A FUNGUS BEETLE (Alphitobius piceus) developed into a serious pest in grain which was stored in a moist bin in Preston County. CIGARETTE BEETLE (Lasioderma serricorne) required control measures in herbaria and dried fungus specimens at Morgantown. Cigar stocks in local stores also suffered damage. No serious infestations of stored grain pests were reported during the year though a normal number of inquiries were received pertaining to control of scattered infestations of ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH (Sitotroga cerealella), CONFUSED FLOUR BEETLE (Tribolium confusum), SAW-TOOTHED GRAIN BEETLE (Oryzaephilus surinamensis) and PEA WEEVIL (Bruchus pisorum).

Household Pests

A normal number of inquiries were received regarding fall invasion of homes by BOXELDER BUG (Leptocoris trivittatus), STRAWBERRY ROOT WEEVIL (Brachyrhinus ovatus) and the CLOVER MITE (Bryobia praetiosa). Carpet beetles, clothes moths, cigarette beetles, psocids, silverfish, cockroaches, centipedes, millipedes, termites and powder-post beetles caused concern in about normal proportions. Many inquiries were received regarding BLACK WIDOW SPIDER which was unusually abundant during the year.

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CORRECTION

Summary of Insect Conditions, Idaho, 1955. CEIR 6(5):81 under Fruit Insects, Sinuate Pear Tree Borer (Agrilus sinuatus) should read Peach Tree Borer (Sanninoidea exitiosa). (Gittins).

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